

# Bor Am

The Best Scouring Soap Made

A Scouring Soap  
A Metal Polish  
A Glass Cleaner

## RAILROAD NEWS.

In 15 Years Rebates Aggregate  
1 Billion, Fines \$15,000.

President Stickney Sums Up Net  
Result of Interstate Law.

PAY "OVERCHARGES."

Present Methods of Rate Making  
Are Attacked.

Gossip and Matters of Interest  
in Railroad Circles.

In fines \$15,000; in rebates 1 billion.

This, says A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, is the net result of fifteen years of the interstate commerce law. The statement is made in an open letter in which Mr. Stickney urges the importance of enforcing the provisions of the law in respect to making and publishing schedules of rates.

Mr. Stickney contends that the argument advanced by the railroads, generally to the effect that it is impracticable to comply with this feature of the law, is unavailing. Mr. Stickney charges that the present system is cumbersome and unnecessary, that it is used to encourage and conceal the discriminations allowed by the railroads to favored shippers. He cites examples of how these schedules are manipulated to the advantage of the favored shipper and against the interests of the small shipper. He says:

"The provisions of the interstate commerce law which relate to the construction and the contents of the schedule of rates must be regarded before the law becomes effective in preventing discriminations."

Mr. Stickney says that in every department of railway operation except the rate making department, order, method and system prevail, but that there is no method, order or system in the making of freight schedules. The time cards and rules for running trains are exact and specific and printed so that everyone can understand them. When a new time card is printed the whole card is reprinted and the whole card taken up.

Puzzle to Public and Railway Agents.

"No such order and system prevails in the schedule of rates. No railroad company has ever published a schedule of rates in such a manner that railway agents, who collect the rates, or the public, who pay the rates, can tell with certainty the legal rates."

"On the contrary, they have been published on detached leaves and booklets of a few pages, some leaves and some booklets containing a few specific rates, many containing no specific rates, but instead of specific rates, they contain rules for combining rates to produce specific rates which are incomprehensible to both the shipper and to the railway agents who collect the rates. This results in a great many mistakes in regard to rates which must be corrected by overcharge claim."

Mr. Stickney says that the changes that are made in the schedules make up a record for each year of thousands of separate leaves and booklets, which name possibly one-quarter of the specific rates to be ascertained by combinations and percentages, according to rules and unwritten customs which no layman can possibly understand.

"It is impossible to convey by general language any adequate understanding of the utterly hopeless condition of the present schedules," he says. Mr. Stickney declares that the schedule expert employed by each railroad is the only one who can translate the schedules.

Rebates From Other Lines, Too.

Besides this is not the whole story. Mr. Stickney says: "Every daily mail brings in literally bushels of schedules issued by other lines which in some respects affect the traffic of the line. It is my contention that when the same method, order and system is introduced into the schedule of rates and the rates between all points are specifically named so that at times freight agents, station agents and shippers can, by inspection of, not

\$,000 schedules, but one complete schedule, determine for themselves the legal rates; then, and not till then, can the present discriminating practices be prevented."

Mr. Stickney recites the special requirements of the law and says: "The evident intention is that the schedules shall be made and continuously kept in such form that persons of ordinary intelligence can, by inspection of, not thousands of schedules, but substantially one schedule, determine for themselves the legal rates which they may desire to use."

"This can be accomplished in no other way than by compiling and publishing all of the rates in connection with the classification in substantially one bound book. It would be substantially one book if published in two numbered volumes—volume 1 containing all the local interstate rates of the company issuing it and volume 2, containing all the joint rates to which such company is a party. In no other way is it possible for the layman to know that he has inspected all of the schedules. Besides the publication of more than \$,000 separate schedules, affords the opportunity for the same dexterous manipulation of the 'three card monte gang' with the three card monte gang' with cards."

"If the names of the places were arranged systematically and alphabetically in the manner of the dictionary, there could be no duplication of rates, the highest to be paid by the small shippers and the lowest by the large shippers, and any desired rates could be as quickly and as certainly as any equal number of words in the dictionary."

### SMITH RESIGNS.

Supervisor of Buildings and Bridges of Santa Fe Routes.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—Leonard D. Smith, supervisor of buildings and bridges of the Santa Fe, has resigned the office to go in business for himself at San Francisco, and left last evening.

Mr. Smith has been in the service of the Santa Fe for sixteen years, and all this time connected with the engineering and construction department of the road. He is considered one of the best authorities in this line and under his personal direction many of the most costly and most modern construction works on the line have been executed. He was held in high esteem by his superior officers and associates and in addition to his recognized ability was extremely popular.

When he made up his mind to retire from the service of the company an effort was made to induce him to reconsider the proposition and pecuniary and other inducements were offered. But he held that for business reasons he had better accept the opportunity of branching out for himself, and asked that his resignation be made effective on September 1. He will, however, ever, to remain here until the 10th of the month.

Commission Site at Chicago.

The interstate commerce commission is conducting a hearing in Chicago today. Elevator charges will be the subject inquired into. While no mention is made in the notice of the case brought several years ago against Peavey & Co., the Northwestern elevator people, it is known that the old complaint against the firm is being renewed. The interstate commerce commission in deciding partnership that it was being favored by the Union Pacific railroad will be renewed at the hearing. The interstate commerce commission in deciding partnership that it was being favored by the Union Pacific railroad will be renewed at the hearing.

New Car Foreman at Cherryvale.

Cherryvale, Kan., Sept. 17.—Mr. J. H. Drennon, of the Santa Fe car department at Wichita, arrived here last evening to assume the duties of joint foreman of the Santa Fe-Union Pacific car department. Mr. L. H. Klein, promoted to a foremanship at Chanute.

Collamer Succeeds Head.

D. O. Collamer has been appointed soliciting freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Waco, Tex., to succeed D. W. Head, promoted.

New Private Car for Santa Fe.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is reported to have awarded to the Pullman company a contract for a private car which is to be 85 feet over all.

Large Attendance at Manhattan.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 17.—The State Agricultural college opens September 18. The city is already rapidly filling with students and it is estimated that the attendance at the college during the year will be from 1,500 to 2,000 students.

If your teeth are fit, chew, chew, until the food is liquid and insists on being swallowed.

If teeth are faulty, soften Grape-Nuts with hot milk or cream, or allow to stand a minute soaking in cold cream.

"There's a reason" as follows:

Grape-Nuts food is in the form of hard and brittle granules, intended to be ground up by the teeth; that work not only preserves the teeth but brings down the saliva from the gums so necessary in the primary work of digestion.

Many people say (and it is true) that when they eat Grape-Nuts they seem able to digest not only that food but other kinds which formerly made trouble when eaten without Grape-Nuts.

Chew!

"There's a reason" for

## HAPPY REUNION.

A Little Band of Norwegians  
Gather at Moray.

Spent the Day in Celebration on  
the Nelson Farm.

IN AMERICA 60 YEARS.

One of the Original Member  
Made an Address.

Fourteen of the Seventy-four  
Are Still Alive.

Moray, Kan., Sept. 17.—Sixty years ago today a company of Norwegians set sail together for America in the ship Ilette. Saturday a reunion was held on the Nelson farm near here by their descendants and the few remaining survivors to commemorate the event.

N. O. Nelson, one of the original company, was present and made the principal address. Mr. Nelson is the St. Louis philanthropist and is president of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing company, one of the great profit-sharing institutions of the world. Others of that company who were in attendance were Mrs. Gertrude Nelson, Mrs. Albert Albertson, and Miss Gessie Hanson of Troy, Kan.; Mrs. Delores of New Orleans; N. G. Nelson and Mrs. Ebert Simon of Welda, Kan.; Tyre Nelson of North Platte, Neb.; Hans Nelson of Hlawatha, Kan.; Mrs. Christina Weddle, Mrs. E. T. Nelson, and Mrs. O. O. Simon of St. Joseph, Mo.; and N. O. Nelson of La Crosse, Ill. Fourteen of the 74 that left their native land together are still living. They and their descendants have prospered and are among the leading citizens in the different communities in which they live. While they cherish a tender love for the Fatherland they are the most intensely American of the people of their localities.

FIFTEEN NEW BUILDINGS.

Orders for More Structures at Fort Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 17.—Captain J. E. Normoyle, constructing quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, has received instructions from Washington to proceed with the erection of fifteen new buildings. The buildings will be small ones and are as follows: Eight double sets of quarters for commissioned officers, one fireproof warehouse for the post quartermaster, two brick stables for the engineers, two pontoon bridge sheds for the engineers, one workshop for the engineers and one stable guard building. The proposals to erect these buildings will be received within three weeks.

Lewis Says He Is Innocent.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 17.—William Lewis, whom the Wichita officials have been hunting the past two days for alleged complicity in the attempted robbery at the Hamilton hotel, walked into police headquarters and surrendered. He says he is innocent and was not in Wichita Thursday morning and that he can prove it by officers at Mound City.

Power for an Electric Plant.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 17.—A committee from the Manhattan Commercial club has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of damming the Blue river at Rocky Ford, four miles north of this city for the purpose of creating power to be utilized in operating an electric plant to furnish electric power in this city.

Only First Papers Taken Out.

Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 17.—The clerk of the district court of Douglas county has searched the records of the county and finds that there are 300 persons who have taken out first naturalization papers and not the second. The time for the second papers expires September 27. If this ratio holds good over the state it will materially affect the vote this fall.

Two Landing Trusses Escape.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 17.—Harvey Richard and George Kense, two trussmen, escaped from the Kansas penitentiary Saturday afternoon. They were down by the river working with a gang when they were sent off severely.

al hundred yards for tows. Instead of returning they ran away and it is believed they are going to their old homes. Richard was sent here from Woods county, Oklahoma, to serve two and one-half years for grand larceny. He has a year to serve. Kense was sent from Lincoln county, Oklahoma, to serve one year for stealing and has four months more to serve.

Eberhart Reunion at Lawrence. Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 17.—Seventy-five members of the Eberhart family, gathered from all over the state, held a family reunion in South Park here Saturday. Addresses were made, hymns were sung and it was decided to make an annual affair of the reunion.

Making Dickinson County Dry. Abilene, Kan., Sept. 17.—Seven jointists here have pleaded guilty at the past week's district court. They more are to be tried as the result of the recent temperance movement. The county is nearer "dry" than it has been before in ten years.

Heavy Enrollment at K. U. Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 17.—The enrollment at the end of the fourth day's registration at the University of Kansas had passed the 1,400 mark, still showing an increase of more than four hundred over last year's enrollment at this time. Regular class work will commence today.

MANY FAIRS IN KANSAS.

The fairs announced for this year are as follows: Allen County Agricultural society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Topeka; September 25-26. Butler County Fair association—W. F. Benson, secretary, Eldorado; October 1-4. Clay county—Wakarusa Agricultural society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakarusa; first week in October. Cloud County Fair association—F. W. Daugherty, secretary, Concordia; September 25-26. Coffey County Agricultural Fair association—S. D. Weaver, secretary, Lawrence; September 25-26. Cowley county—Eastern Cowley County fair; J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 25-26. Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock association—W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winfield; October 3-12. Elk County Agricultural Fair association—E. B. Place, secretary, Grenola; September 19-21. Ellingham annual country fair and A. C. P. Allen county picnic, September 25-27. C. E. Sells, secretary. Finney County Agricultural society—A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City, Sept. 25-26. Harvey County Agricultural society—J. T. Axtell, secretary, Newton; September 25-26. Jewell County Agricultural Fair association—Henry R. Horey, secretary, Manhattan; September 18-21. Mitchell County Agricultural association—J. E. Tice, secretary, Beloit; last week in September. Ogea County Fair association—M. Carroll, secretary, Burlingame; September 18-21. Reno county, Central Kansas Fair association—A. L. Sponner, secretary, Hutchinson; September 17-21. Rooks County Fair association—M. L. Williams, secretary, Stockton; September 18-21. Howard Street Fair and Carnival, October 3 to 6. F. H. Keifer, secretary. Sumner county, Mulvane Agricultural association—Robt. P. Seyfer, secretary, Mulvane. St. Marys Race Meet Association—September 25th and 26th. Frank A. Moss, secretary. Dickinson County Fair association—H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; October 2-6. Fifth District Woodman Log Rolling, Helleville, Kan., October 10; A. Q. Miller, secretary.

Low One-Way Rates.

To many points in California, Oregon, Washington from via Union Pacific, every day from August 27 to Oct. 31, 1906.

\$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City, to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

\$22.50 to Pendleton and Walla Walla, to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash.

\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points; to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver, Victoria and Astoria; to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem via Portland; to Portland, or to Tacoma and Seattle.

To and many other points. Inquire of F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, of J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent.

Los Angeles, San Francisco and Other California Point \$25.00—Santa Fe.

Tickets on sale daily commencing August 27th to Oct. 31st. Good in Tourist Sleeping cars and Free Chair cars.

## SOAP, NOT PIETY.

Crying Need of the Mokis, According to J. P. Rowley.

Says Government Should Give Them Better Water Supply.

SAW THE SNAKE DANCE

Topeka Druggist Tells of the Fascinating Orgy.

The Indians Don't Need Kansas Remedy for Snake Bites.

James P. Rowley, who returned this week from southern California, New Mexico and Arizona, where he has been since the first of August, attended the Hopi snake dance at the Moki Indian reservation in Arizona, which took place this year September 5. Mrs. Rowley accompanied him. The Moki country is sixty-five miles from the nearest railway, the Santa Fe, and they made the trip by wagon. On account of the inaccessibility of the place comparatively few tourists have seen it. Nevertheless it attracts annually a considerable number of visitors, students of archaeology and others. There were about one hundred and twenty-five white people among the spectators this year. Mr. Rowley's description which follows of the Moki country and the dance is unusually interesting.

"The annual snake ceremony occurred this year after several postponements at Oraibi, on September 5, and was witnessed by the villagers, about one hundred Navajos on horseback, with whom the Hopis are not very friendly, and perhaps 125 whites. There are two kivas and one kist used in the preparation and consummation of this ceremony. A kiva is a small underground room, reached by a ladder through a hole in the top. A kist is a round bower or stock of cottonwood boughs, with the green leaves left on, standing on end, about ten feet high by three feet in diameter.

At about 9 a. m., on the day appointed for the dance, a snake dancer emerged from the kiva on the south side of the small plaza and deposited in the kist a large sack filled with live snakes. Shortly afterward ten antelope priests came out of the north kiva, naked to the waist, but elaborately decorated, each priest having a yellow fox skin with long bushy tail pendant, fastened to the lower half of the back. These priests took a position in line in front of the kist, and the day advanced. Then from the south kiva advanced 17 snake dancers, all painted and nearly naked, each carrying a whip and a stick of rattlesnakes, always coiled before striking, with two feathers attached to the forked end of a short stick or whip. Each participant carries a sort of large rattlesnake which he keeps time to the singing or chanting, and to the dancing. Each dancer is provided with cornmeal which they sprinkle in several lines on the earth, and between the two rows of dancers described above. A circle of all the dancers is now formed, and with a most weird and fascinating song or chant they severally dance past the kist, each with the right foot stamping the sacred wood to attract the attention of the spirits of the underworld. After making several circles the first dancer reaches into the kist as he is passing, grasps a snake which he puts into his mouth, and dances on. The next dancer takes no snake but puts his arms partially across the shoulders of his predecessor. The third dancer takes a snake in his mouth, and so on alternately until all are supplied. After a few more circles the dancers grasp more snakes in their hands, and so on until the supply seems to be exhausted, or they have more than they can carry. Now and then a snake is dropped and either crawls or coils instantly; if the latter, the whipper tickles it with the feathers, and it immediately tries to escape, but a dancer is always ready, and snatches it from the ground with one hand. Every song has a meaning. There was not the slightest sign of levity, every dancer and priest was the incarnation of solemnity, and every spectator stood spellbound. Various kinds of snakes are used in this ceremony.

"While this ceremony seems to us shocking and repulsive, it is indescribably fascinating to the thousands of most intense attention from every observer both white and Indian, a fact I have heretofore failed to discover at any religious ceremony. The crying need of these people is not spiritual consolation, but water and soap. They do not want our religion, and they would not have it. They have their own suits them and does not harm us, and we should not try to force ours on them.

"As they positively refuse to leave the mesas of their fathers for the plain below, to live, as the government has tried to get them to do, the government should appropriate a few thousands of wells and pumping plants, and force water up where they persistently live, then teach them how to get, and keep clean."

VISITS FLORENCE, ITALY.

Bernard Crosby Describes Impressions of World's "Art Center."

Bernard C. Crosby's letter from Florence, Italy, dated August 26, begins with the statement that "We left Venice August 18 and arrived here in the afternoon at four, taking so long on account of having to cross the Apennines. The country route is grand with immense fertile valleys and tall mountain peaks. The railroad engineering also makes it very interesting, tunnelling through mountain after mountain, first one at a great height, then two tunnels each making a complete circle, emerging from which we found ourselves down in the same spot we were looking at some time before. Florence has about 200,000 inhabitants and although its buildings didn't impress me as much as some in other continental cities it is justly entitled to be called the 'center of art.' Its many monuments are always looming up to remind one of some great artist, painter or sculptor, whose name is familiar to all.

"As we walked to the cathedral which with its separate bell tower, the Campanile, makes a very picturesque sight. The tower like the cathedral is richly decorated with sculpture and colored marble. Then across the Arno on the Ponte Vecchio (bridge) it is flanked on the sides by jewelry shops which are built about like play houses, very irregular and branched onto the bridge by wooden supports."

"From the river one gets a good view of the backs of old looking houses on the river bank extending partly over the water and with great irregularity. Sunday forenoon we devoted to the 'Gallerie degli Uffizi,' which is one of the art galleries. Here is where the Medici Venus and several other famous pieces of sculpture we so often see copied are located. Also a lot of the Madonna's. Then all of the Italian painters are represented together with other schools. In the afternoon we saw the Piazza Pitti, an old palace which contains another picture gallery.

and to me it is the one of Florence. One reason perhaps is that practically every picture is a masterpiece. We next visited the rest of the palace which contains a beautiful collection of silver and china, also through the royal apartments which with their rich furnishings make a beautiful sight. The gardens surrounding it are also worth mentioning. The ground being hilly makes natural beauty of the plot to start with, then a large amphitheater, a beautiful grotto and numerous fountains and statues together with flowers and shrubs make it altogether attractive.

"We took a drive to Fiesole, which lies on a high hill just out of Florence. And the view over the city and country was fine. That evening after dinner we were serenaded by a quartette of Italian singers and of all the grand operatic voices I will take them for mine. And a lot more comfortable and cheaper, too. They must have liked the way we treated them for the next night they were there again and we had it all over. Somehow or other these people certainly can play and sing."

"Monday, August 21 we went to the Monastery of San Marco. It is a beautiful old place of the Dominican order and contains some very fine frescoes by San Angelico, Savonarola Martin, who was burned at the stake, once occupied a cell here.

"Next we went to the Accademia di Belle Arti which contains some very fine old masterpieces in paintings. Mostly Florentine art before the sixteenth century.

"In the afternoon we went to the National museum which contains a lot of Michael Angelo's best sculpture. Also a lot of things that are not worth storage. No museums for me. The British museum in London contains nearly all one wants to see in that line. And to study it thoroughly would take more than a lifetime. While in Florence we saw mosaics made of all descriptions, also visited the factories of several marble works. We left in the afternoon of August 31 for Rome, which I will tell you of in my next."

Los Angeles, San Francisco and Other California Point \$25.00—Santa Fe. Tickets on sale daily commencing August 27th to Oct. 31st. Good in Tourist Sleeping cars and Free Chair cars.

Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Return \$17.50, Santa Fe. Ticket is on sale daily, good returning as late as October 31st, liberal stopover privileges allowed. Fast Colorado Express. Topeka 10:35 p. m. arrives Colorado early next morning. Rock ballast track and Harvey eating houses. T. L. King, C. P. & T. A. Topeka.

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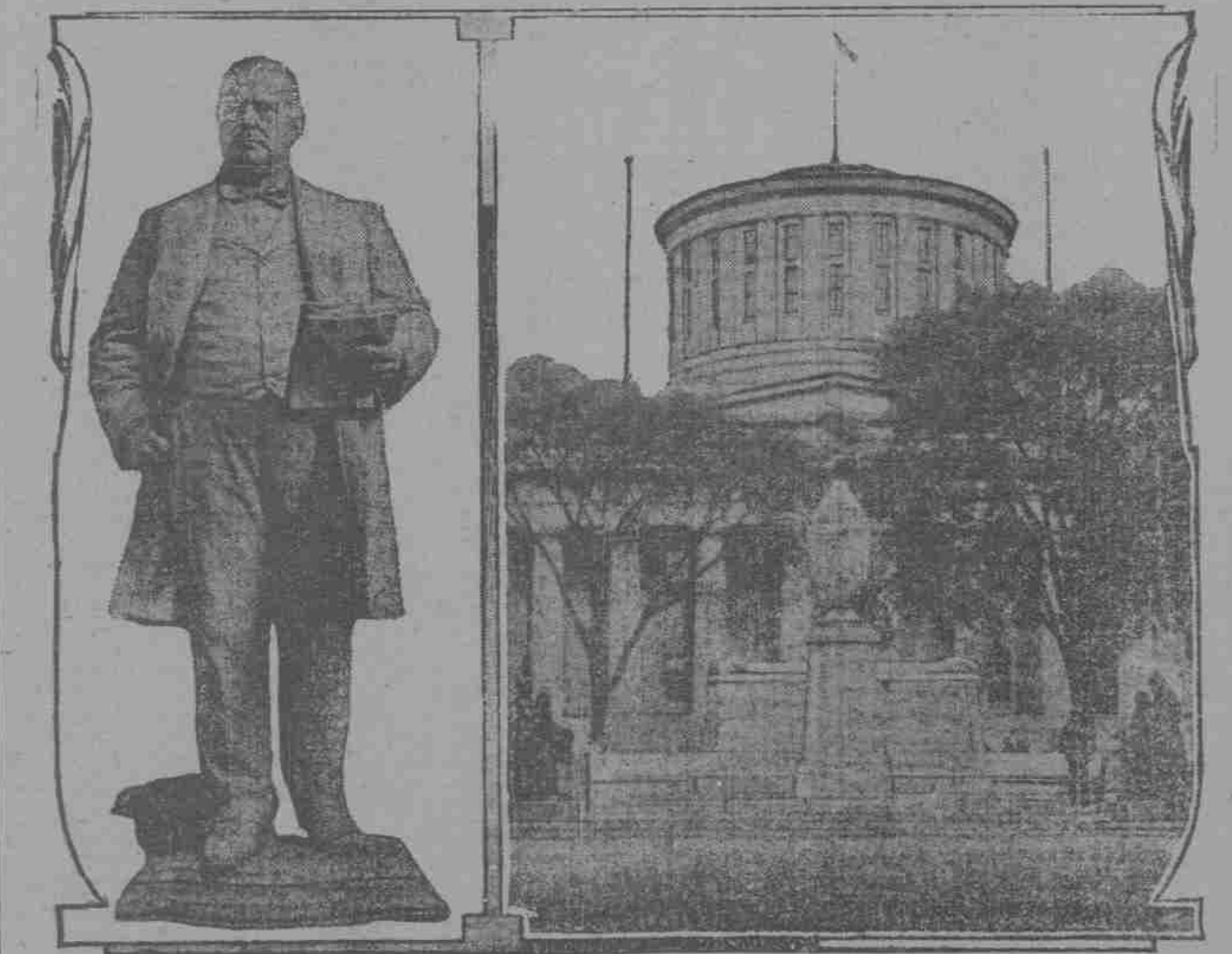
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MCKINLEY STATUE, COLUMBUS, BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNVEILING.

THE Columbus statue of the late President McKinley is the work of Sculptor H. A. MacNeil and is said to be an excellent likeness. It is flanked by two allegorical groups in bronze typifying progress and prosperity and peace and home, and stands in front of the statehouse in which the Ohio statesman officiated as governor. The memorial cost about \$50,000, and the money was contributed by the state and by popular subscription.

Hasty  
Nervous  
Chewing  
of Food  
the Cause of  
Dyspepsia

Grape-Nuts